

MICHIGAN FARMER.

Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, the Mechanic Arts, and Rural and Domestic Affairs.

SEMI-MONTHLY.

Perfect Agriculture is the foundation of all Trade and Industry.—Liebig.

NEW SERIES.

VOL. VII.

DETROIT, AUGUST 15, 1849.

NO. 16.

Notes by the Way—No. 23.

BY THE EDITOR.

DETROIT, August 7th, 1849.

Walk about Town.

In our recent rambles about the "city of the Straits," we have met with many things, which attracted our notice, and as we have proved ourselves to be a great tell-tale, our readers will of course expect us to tell them all that we have seen and heard.

City Improvements.—The first thing which attracts attention in a ramble of this sort, is the great number of new buildings which are in process of erection, in every part of the city, and in every stage of advancement, from the laying of the foundation stone, to the last touch of the trowel and the brush. The next thing which raises the wonder of the beholder, is the very large proportion of *good* buildings, of large and expensive brick blocks, which are being piled up, three, four and five stories high, in all our principal streets. From forty to fifty new stores, two large public houses, four churches, two steam saw mills and a large iron foundry and machine shop, will thus be made available. The first Methodist church is of brick, stuccoed, in imitation of stone, and presents quite an imposing appearance. The Bethel church is of stone, in the Gothic style, and will be an ornament to the city. It is built under the auspices of the Episcopalians, the lot on which it stands, and funds adequate to its erection, having been given for the purpose by the late Mrs. Anderson. A Lutheran church is being erected in the upper part of the city: preparations are also making for the erection of the second Presbyterian church on La Fayette street. The Biddle House which occupies the ground where the American stood, and the adjacent lots, and has progressed to its third story, is going to be a magnificent affair, being something more than one hundred feet on Jefferson Avenue, and more than two hundred on Randolph street, and is to be, a part of it, four and a half, and a part five and a half stories high. It will probably be the most spacious hotel in the

West. Johnson's hotel, at the Central Rail Road Depot, is also a fine building. The fronts of many of the brick blocks, rest upon cast iron pillars, which occupy but little space, and make them much more open, and most that have been finished so far, have been stuccoed, in imitation of stone, which adds much to their appearance. Barclay's large brick foundry and machine shop are on the river, in the direction of the hydraulic works, and the two steam saw mills, are located, the one in the upper, and the other in the lower part of the city, making six in all, to two of which are attached planing machines, which do a large business. In addition to these, dwelling houses in proportion are being erected in every part of the city. And besides, many of the best buildings in the city which had become a little rusty, have been brushed up, overhauled, newly painted, and fitted up, thus presenting all the freshness and beauty of newly erected edifices; as for instance, that spacious building, the Exchange, and the noble pile opposite to it, and also Andrews' Rail Road Hotel, &c., &c.

And now a grave question arises, viz. by what means are all these buildings erected? Never, in the whole history of the city, have so many buildings been erected in a single year? And never, certainly not during the twelve years we have resided in the state, has there been, so great a scarcity of money. Put this and that together, and you have a problem, the solution of which is not so easy. It has been replied to us, that much of the capital comes from the East, and then again, that mechanics are putting up many buildings on their own hook. But after all, there is a mystery about the matter; we are not satisfied with any such explanations, and if a sad re-action does not follow, we shall be most happily disappointed. If it should prove to be a solid and healthful growth, it will baffle all our calculations in regard to the commercial interests on which the prosperity of the city is based, and show conclusively, that its high destiny has never yet been duly appreciated. Time, that revealer of secrets, will unravel the mystery.

. Another thing which may seem a little strange to our country friends, is the fact, that all this is being done, while scarcely one of them dares to show his head here, for fear of being seized and carried off by the cholera. While all this panic has prevailed in the country, our master mechanics have been proceeding with their jobs, piling up building after building, and finishing them off with as much despatch, and as little interruption, as though nothing was the matter. The truth is, that, though we have had some cholera here, the mortality in the city has not been greater than is usual at this season of the year, and at this time (Aug. 6th,) the health of the city is almost unprecedented, there being no cholera, and but little complaint from other diseases. We are glad to see that our friends in the country, are beginning to find out their mistake, as is manifested by the increasing business in our streets.

Another thing which forced itself upon our observation, was the rapid enlargement of the limits of the city, both up and down the river and back from it in every direction. Hundreds of acres, which, five years ago, were vacant, are now dotted all over with dwellings. Arriving at a point, where, five or six years ago, you was fairly out of the city, you are amazed at the succession of buildings, which have risen up beyond, and find that you have a long and weary walk to perform, before you get on the other side of the furthest ones.

Another thing which attracted attention was the extensive preparations which are making in the outskirts of the city, in every direction, for gardening operations, for the purpose of supplying the city with vegetables, the preparations of this kind being much on a footing with the building operations in the city,—the plow, the cultivator, the rake, the spade and the hoe, being quite as much in requisition there, as the hod and the trowel, the square and the compass, the mallet and the chisel, the saw, the hammer and the brush, are here—which shows, that we are growing up in goodly proportion: and may it prove a healthful development of parts, mutually depending upon, and sustaining each other.

P. S. Since the foregoing was written, we have noticed in passing, that the foundation of the Second Presbyterian Church at the corner of Wayne and Lafayette streets, has been laid, and learned that the edifice is to be erected with all practicable despatch, the contracts stipulating its completion by the 15th of November. It is to be of brick, 45 by 75 feet on the ground, the room to be 26 feet high—estimated cost \$5,000. The congregation for whose accommodation it is erected is under the pastoral care of Rev. R. R. Kellogg.

Notes by the way--No. XXV.

BY THE EDITOR.

Detroit, Aug. 14, 1849.

Trip to Pontiac.

We are indebted to the proprietors of the Pontiac Rail Road for a pleasant trip to Pontiac and safe return to Detroit on Saturday last. This road, after emerging from the woods, ten miles from Detroit, runs thro' a delightful country. The wheat crop had been gathered, and tho' injured by rust, it is thought, by the best informed, that in the county of Oakland generally, it will be tolerable, and considerably better than it was last year. Until the rust struck it, there was promise of a heavy crop. The spring crops along the rout, look fine. We observed but little fruit.

Pontiac has a population of from twenty to twenty-five hundred, is pleasantly located, well built, and enjoys advantages which ensure its permanent and steady growth, being set down in the midst of a very fine agricultural district, and one of the oldest and most thickly populated in the State.—The amount of produce marketed here, to be sent by the rail road to Detroit, is very large, the single item of wool the present season, amounting to 230,000 pounds.

Things in Connecticut.—Among our fellow passengers, we found a real old Connecticut farmer, and his wife, a genuine New England woman. They were from the town of Sherman, thirty miles back of Poughkeepsie, and four miles east of the N. Y. State line, and came out on a visit.—They said their neighbors and friends made a wonderful ado, when they found they were bent upon coming, and besought them by entreaties and tears to desist from it, telling them that they would certainly die of the cholera if they came, and if they didn't, they certainly would go to the bottom of the lake, and if they escaped a watery grave, something else would certainly happen to them, and they should never see them again in this world.

Rail Roads.—They are located just a hundred miles from the city of New York, by land. The present termination of the Harlaem rail road, is at Dover, six miles to the west of them, and four miles to the east of them, is the Housatonic rail road, which runs down the Housatonic river, forty miles to Bridgeport, on Long Island Sound. The Harlaem rail road is to be continued to Albany. The Hudson river rail road which runs along upon the bank of the Hudson, will be completed to Poughkeepsie this fall, ninety miles from New York. He spoke of it as a wonderful achievement of human skill and industry. There was one place, he said, along the Highlands, down towards New York, where they had tunnelled thro' solid rock the distance of half a mile; and the rock which was removed by tunneling, and excavated from the projecting ledges, was employed to construct a wall along in the edge of the river, so that the road will run the whole distance, either right thro' and under a mountain of solid rock, along a ledge of rock, or on the wall constructed in the intervening distances in the river.—Thus there are two rail roads from New York to Albany, soon to be completed, running within 15 to 30 miles of each other.

A stupendous affair.—At Dover, the present terminating point of the Harlaem rail road, there is an extensive quarry of white marble, which is transported in large quantities to New York, for building purposes. They mentioned a stupendous *something*, which is about to be built, with the marble from this quarry, somewhere upon the line of this road, by a wealthy company in New York, for the repose of their dead, which is to cost two millions of dollars. What is to be its name, shape or size they did not know. It must, of course, be a magnificent affair. They have already commenced building it.

The apple crop.—We well remember the time, when the avails of the apple crop constituted a prominent item in the profits of a New England farmer. No pains were taken to procure choice varieties of fruit.—The large orchards which occupied a prominent place upon every man's farm, were almost entirely natural fruit, which was manufactured into cider, and sold to the distiller, and by him manufactured into brandy, except what was needed for family use, which was by no means a small quantity, not less than thirty barrels being snugly stowed away in the cellar for a common sized family, of which, barrel after barrel,

was tapped and emptied in quick succession, until the whole was gone, and that probably, long before cider time came round again. The cup bearer was a little urchin, the smallest boy in the family that was able to crawl up stairs and down, and he was kept so continually "upon the go," that he was almost ready to curse the day he was born, every time the "mug of cider" was called for.

We asked him if it was so now. "O no," he said, "there is no cider made for the distiller, and none stowed away in the cellar now—the temperance cause has finished up that business." We asked him what they had done with all their extensive orchards. He replied, that they made use of their apples for fattening their pork. By boiling and mixing meal with them, they made excellent pork, and their orchards were still profitable for that purpose.—There had also been a great pomological reform in that section of country. Much attention was now given to the raising of the best varieties of fruit for market.

One way to make money.—What would our Western farmers think of the idea of paying three or four dollars for a common sheep, with a view to make money out of it? But this, he said, was done in Connecticut and the profit made on good sized common sheep, for which such prices were paid, was not small. The sheep were purchased late in the fall, or in the beginning of winter, and fed 'till spring, when they were taken to the New York market and sold, and they generally averaged from ten to twelve dollars a head. He had known calves, which had run with the cow all summer, to be taken to the N. Y. market and sold for fourteen dollars a piece. So great are the advantages of a good market.—And it is this which makes the difference in the value of land. A good farm in his neighborhood, is worth \$75,00 per acre.

Drouth in New England.—The gentleman above spoken of, remarked, that when he came from home, every thing was suffering to an unprecedented degree, with the drouth—never had he seen the face of nature so parched up, and the earth so thirsty for rain. A gentleman direct from Vermont, made a similar remark in relation to that section of country.

A great calf.—Accompanying the noble animal recently brought to our state by Sprague & Co., described upon another page, was a heifer calf, sired by him, ten months old, and weighing 650 lbs., which has been bought by Col. Winder, of this city.

A good Letter from Monroe.

The following letter from a distinguished citizen of our sister city of Monroe, (whose initials will reveal his name to not a few of our readers) inviting us into that region, and tendering us a free passage upon the Southern rail road, is certainly very grateful to our feelings, and we shall, most assuredly, avail ourselves of the kind offer in due time.

Monroe, Aug. 7, 1849.

MR. ISHAM: Dear Sir—I am not entirely uninformed of the troubles and perplexities of the Editor of a newspaper, and am therefore not disposed to make any very serious complaints to add to yours. In the main I am unqualifiedly pleased with the manner and matter of your agricultural paper. I have been highly gratified in the perusal of your "Notes by the Way" and "Letters by the Editor." They have been to me a source of information "even in my own state, that I had not seen published from any other quarter. I am pleased to see that you are coming out of the "chess question" unscathed. When I had read friend Gibbon's first communication on the subject, I had supposed, (not being a farmer,) that you had erected your building arguments on the sand, and that the rain and wind of friend Gibbons would sweep away its foundation. But the result has proved that you have erected your fabric upon a rock. The missiles which you have thrown at friend Gibbons, are as powerful as those of David against Goliath.—But I am unintentionally digressing—the object of this was to enquire whether you are aware, that we have in this state what are usually termed the "southern tier of counties," and that in these counties are produced most, if not all the varieties of agricultural products, noted in your "Letters from the Editor," as being produced in the central and northern counties. When will the "Letter from the Editor," setting forth the true progress and state of agriculture in these counties, make its appearance in your columns? If you will make a tour through this isolated part of Michigan we we promise you a free passage over the rail road to Hillsdale, * and the attention and hospitality, so proverbial among farmers. What say you, friend Isham?—When shall we see thee among us?

S. M.

* Our friend at Monroe, has the sagacity to understand the reason of our partiality for certain sections of the state, as we

infer from the way he takes to cure us of it. Certainly, the editor of an agricultural journal, of all men, should be the last to suffer his regards to be hemmed in by the localities of sectional interests. Indeed, while all other publications are almost necessarily devoted to local interests, or to the interests of only comparatively small portions of the entire mass of the people, and interests which conflict and come in collision with each other, it is the high privilege of an agricultural journal, to move about as a sort of ministering angel, amid all the conflicts of interest and opinions, bestowing its benefactions alike upon all parties, all sects and all interests, thus binding together, so far as its influence goes, the discordant and jarring elements of which society is composed.—Ed.

Sweet Flag preparation.

We have received from Mrs. Bela Hubbard, a specimen of the sweet flag preparation to which allusion was made in the Farmer a few numbers back; together with the following recipe. We tender our thanks for the very agreeable treat; it is certainly quite a luxury in its way, and as healthful to the system as it is pleasant to the taste, the flag being thus divested of its pungency, while it retains its peculiar aromatic flavor in a mild form.

Recipe.

After peeling, slice the roots, put them into cold water and boil until the strength is reduced to the degree that is desired, then make a thick syrup of sugar and water, in which boil the flag, stirring constantly, until the syrup becomes candied and dry, the flag being completely coated and saturated with it.

A Queer Set.

We believe we have the queerest set of anti-transmutation subscribers, that editor ever had. In fact, they exhibit a stranger phenomenon in the world of wonders, and are more difficult to account for, than even the transmutation of wheat to chess. They are very conscientious and very sensitive, in their opposition to the doctrine, and yet after all that has been said and done, they say they like us, and like to be whipped, the way we whip them. They will take the lash, until they fairly cry out for mercy, and then they will send us along a batch of new subscribers, and "make believe," that nothing is the matter. Who, after this, can refuse to believe in the doctrine of transmutation, on the ground that "its contrary to nature?" Surely we shall not.

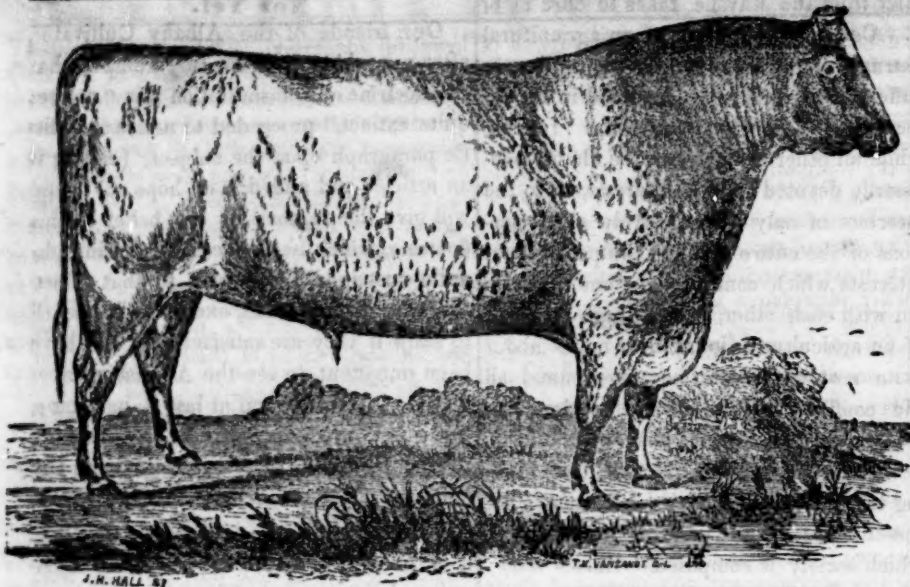
Not Yet.

Our friends of the Albany Cultivator, after remarking, in their July number, that the doctrine of transmutation was "not yet quite extinct," proceeded to notice our little paragraph upon the subject, (calling it an article) and added, "we hope our friend will give the reasons for his belief in this doctrine, which he says can be so triumphantly sustained," or words to that effect. We have given reasons, and waited a month to know if they are satisfactory. We have been impatient, to see the August number of the Cultivator, and at last it has come, but guess our disappointment, upon looking into it, to find no allusion whatever to the subject. That is too bad—aint it?

Transactions of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society for 1848.—We have received, by express, from B. P. Johnson, Esq., Secretary of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society, thro' friend Peters, of the Woolgrower, a copy of the transactions of that Society for the last year. It is truly a magnificent volume, containing 975 pages, embracing quite a variety of engravings, and is richly stored with agricultural truth. We tender our thanks to the above named gentlemen for this noble volume, and as the best return we can make, we shall consecrate it to the service of the great cause in whose behalf it has been sent forth.

Our Price Current is corrected for every number of the Farmer regularly by our best dealers in produce, &c. But it frequently happens, that there is a sudden change in the price of some article, so that by the time it gets into the hands of our subscribers, or before they get here with their produce, the market may be in a very different state, though this will not be likely to be generally the case.

Jackson Co.; Mutual Fire Insurance Company.—We have received a circular, giving a schedule of the financial condition of this company, which appears to be sound and healthful. From some personal acquaintance with the directors and executive officers of the company, we should not hesitate to commend the institution to the confidence and patronage of the community. The company appear to be prosecuting its objects with both *energy* and *caution*, two prime requisites to success in an enterprise of that kind. Hon., H. B. Lathrop is President, B. M. Sheldon, Esq., Secretary, and Lonson Wilcox, Esq., General Agent.



The above cut represents a very fine animal recently brought into this state from Livingston, Co. N. Y., by Sprague & Co., of this city. We presume to say, that nothing superior in that line, has ever been brought into Michigan. It is the design of his owners to exhibit this noble animal at the state fair, their object being to improve the character of Michigan stock. The following letters exhibit his high descent.

AVON, July 26, 1849.

MR. J. S. WADSWORTH, *Dear Sir:* In answer to the enquiry concerning the Root Bull:* his dam was Betsey Blossom, my old Premium Cow—his Sire Defiance, both now owned by W. W. Wadsworth. Betsey Blossom's Dam, a short horn Durham, imported by Mr. Dullensee of Orange Co. N. Y. Betsey's Sire was Napoleon, bred by Col. Dwight, of Massachusetts, a half and half Durham and Devon from imported stock. Defiance's Sire was Mr. T. Wesleys young Rover, which was a full Brother to the favorite bull Splendor. The Root Bull is from pure imported stock, but you will see that he was not properly bred, as he and Defiance are both from the same cow, Betsey being also Defiance's dam.

Respectfully yours,

DAVID BROOKS.

MR. J. S. WADSWORTH.

* The name of the above animal.

From James S. Wadsworth Esq. of Genesee.

MESSRS. SPRAGUE & Co.—*Gents:* Your favor of July 20th, was duly received. I enclose a letter from Mr. Brooks, giving the pedigree of your bull. I am now breeding from Defiance, owned by my brother. I

consider him the best bull in the state, and I think he is generally conceded to be so by the best judges of cattle in this vicinity. The cow, Betsey Blossom, is a remarkably fine animal. She has taken the first premium in this Co. and I believe also at the State Fair.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES S. WADSWORTH.

July 26th, 1849.

Ashes as a Manure for Grass Lands.

There is scarcely any part of the country where leached ashes cannot be obtained in greater or less quantity; and in the vicinity of asheries, abundance may generally be had. If the following remarks by Count Chaptal are applicable to soils, of whatever materials they may be composed, a knowledge of this property of 'leached' ashes would, in many instances, be of very great value. At all events, the experiment is easily performed on a moderate scale.

"The ashes, produced by the combustion of wood in our common domestic fires give rise to some very remarkable results. Without being leached, these ashes are much too active; but after having been deprived by the action of water, of nearly all their salts, and employed in this state, under the name of *buck-ashes*, they still produce great effect.

"The action of the buck-ashes is most powerful upon moist lands and meadows, in which they not only facilitate the growth of useful plants, but if employed constantly for several years, they will free the soil from weeds. By the use of them, land constantly drenched with water may be freed from rushes, and prepared for yielding clover and other plants of good kinds."

It has been frequently supposed that ashes applied to wet, heavy soils, is injurious. This is probably owing to the application being too uneven, and in large quantities, and to the want of mixing them intimately with the soil. Chaptal says, "Wood

ashes possess the double property of amending a wet and clayey soil by dividing and drying it, and of promoting vegetation by the salts they contain."

It is well known, that the evenly spread and intimately intermixed layer of ashes which soils receive by burning the turf, produces extraordinary effects upon grass lands.—*Exchange Paper.*

Science—Its Importance to the Farmer.

We know not how we could present, in a more striking light, the great benefits which would accrue to the farmer from a thorough knowledge of the great foundation principles of his art, than is done in the following extract from an address delivered by Prof. E. Emmons at the annual meeting of the N. Y. State Agricultural Society at Albany in January last. Read it, compare, digest.

The application of science to Agriculture appears of the highest importance when viewed in this light; as pointing out first, the composition of productive and barren soils, and afterward, the true method of maintaining and restoring them to fertility at the least possible expense in labor or cash. In the same line of investigation lies the business of determining the composition of the inorganic matter which vegetables remove from the soil; indeed, in one sense, this work should precede the other, for it is by the composition of the inorganic matter of plants that all that "is essential to a fertile soil is determined." Chemists went to work the other way, and determined first, the composition of the soil; and inferred from their results what they supposed on the one hand constituted its fertility or what on the other its barrenness. This method was unquestionably defective, and probably for that cause alone gave a doubtful importance to the value of the analysis of soils. The analysis of soils, and of the inorganic matter of plants, stood in very singular relations to each other; the elements of the former, which are in the smallest quantities, formed by far the largest in the latter: thus the alkalies and phosphates of soils are always inconsiderable in amount, and hence were not sought for, while in the parts of plants they formed by far the largest proportion. Fertility depends upon those elements of which only traces appear, where only one hundred grains of the soil are employed in analysis. When therefore on analysis of two soils, one a fertile one and the other known to be barren from experience, were left unfinished, that is, those elements which were small in amount were not sought for, it was impossible to see an essential difference in their composition: the barren soil looked as well on paper as the fertile one, and so it was said that no benefit could arise from the analysis of soils. This I believe is a fair statement of the case. I have now I believe said enough upon the points to en-

When Prosperity was well mounted, she let go the bridle, and soon came tumbling out of the saddle.

HORTICULTURAL.

J. C. HOLMES, EDITOR OF THIS DEPARTMENT.

To Fruit Growers.

Being desirous that Michigan should be known by her fruits, we propose forwarding specimens thereof to the Fair of the New York State Agricultural Society for exhibition. Said fair will be held at Syracuse on the 11th, 12th and 13th of September. Persons wishing to forward specimens of fruit, to said fair or to the National Pomological Convention which commences its session on the day succeeding the close of the fair, if they will send them to the Secretary of the Michigan State Agricultural Society at No. 108 Jefferson Avenue Detroit, with the names of the donors, names of the specimens if they are of named varieties, or if seedlings, their history, growth of tree, &c., they will be carefully packed, labeled with the names of the donors and forwarded to the fair in the name of the Michigan State Agricultural Society.

The National Pomological Convention will be attended by many of the most distinguished pomologists in the Union. Specimens of fruits will be collected from every quarter of our land, and their merits fully discussed. Would that we could be there to enjoy the feast that will be presented to the eyes and ears of all, and the palates of some. But the duties to be performed by us as Secretary of the Michigan State Agricultural Society, will not permit us to desert our post during the month of September. Yet our duty as chairman of the committee of the convention appointed for this state, requires us to report concerning the fruits raised in the gardens of the West; therefore we call upon all fruit growers in this state to forward us specimens of their best fruits, whether named varieties or seedlings, in order that our report may be fully confirmed by ocular and tasteful demonstration.

Please do not send all you have, but keep back some for exhibition at our own state fair, which, it will be recollected, takes place at Detroit on the 25th, 26th and 27th of September.

We expect a great gathering here at that time, and we hope to have a fine show of stock, agricultural and Horticultural productions, specimens of Mechanical ingenuity and skill, and large contributions from the ladies of their own useful and fancy work. Who will not take pride in contributing to the interest of this our first state fair?

Work for the Gardener.

Trees that have been budded during the last two or three weeks, will require attention; loosen the strings of all, and where the buds have failed, try it again. You may have better success the second time.

The recent showers have brought the Dahlias into flower. If they are kept fastened to the stakes, they will throw out a profusion of blooms until they are cut off by the frost or some other mishap.

Commence earthing celery now. The earthing should never be done when the plants are wet, as this is apt to make the celery rusty, but it should be performed gradually in fine weather as the plants progress in growth, repeating the earthing every two weeks; at which time care should be taken to gather up all the leaves neatly and not to bury the hearts of the plants.

Cut off the tops of the tomato vines and lay the fruit open to the sun; it will ripen much quicker than if not so exposed.

We have received two communications from A. L. One of them is of a private character; of course, we presume it is not intended for publication. The subject upon which the other treats, viz: hedge fences, is a very good one, but the writer is too long in coming to the point. Try again friend L., but do not set up a man of straw and knock him down by way of introduction to the subject upon which you would write.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Peach on Plum Stocks.

FLUSHING, Michigan, 1849.

The peach will thrive well when budded on plum stocks, about four or six inches from the ground. The Bromton is the stock usually prepared in Europe.

I have seen peach trees on plum stocks that were over fifty years old, and yet thrifty and growing vigorously. The treatment they received was as follows. After the bud starts, it is allowed to continue its growth until it reaches its required height whether standard or dwarf. After it has formed its head, the shoots are all shortened, some to four, and others to eight inches, according to their strength; the strongest cut shorter, and the very luxuriant cut quite away, except where a branch is required, then it is shortened back to about four inches. The trees are treated in this manner each succeeding year.

In summer the trees are examined and all buds that are not deemed necessary, are carefully cut off with a knife, or pressed

off with the thumb. Trees being treated in this way, causes the pith to diminish and the wood to grow hard and strong, which will tend to lengthen their years.

The bearing trees should receive a sufficient supply of water, until the fruit is well grown, as a sudden drought checks the growth of both tree and fruit. If the tree is overloaded with fruit, thin it out, when about the size of a hickory nut, leaving a fruit in every four inches or more. The fewer they are, the larger and better flavored they will be.

SINENSIS.

A few hints on Summer Pruning Pyramidal Pear Trees.

We have already, more than once, promised to give the full details of the method of summer pruning pyramidal pear trees, as practiced by ourselves on our specimen trees, of which we have upwards of a thousand, and nearly one half of them in bearing;—or rather would have been but for the severe winter,—for many of them were literally covered with flower-buds in April.

And now, to give some aid to those who have addressed us many inquiries upon the subject, we propose making a few remarks, that they may lose no time in getting their trees into that preparatory state which shall render them abundantly fruitful another season.

We shall take the trees as they now appear, the first week in July. If the soil is good and the trees healthy, and no summer pinching off has yet been done, the shoots will have grown from six to eighteen inches long, according to the kinds, soil, manure, &c. Finding them thus, we proceed to prune them:—

If the winter pruning was judiciously done,—and we have not room to speak of that now,—each shoot will have made two or more new shoots from the ends of the branches which were shortened back. If the last year's shoots are examined, it will be found that generally but few, if any, of the eyes have pushed, in consequence of the sap being directed to the young terminal shoots. If then this upward tendency of the sap is not checked, none of the buds below will break, and no fruit spurs be formed; for we take it for granted that it is well known the pear with few exceptions, only bears upon *spurs* on the old wood.—Pinching off the tips of the young wood has a tendency to make the eyes break, though not always, and this is the benefit to be derived from summer pruning; but merely nipping off the shoots will not do, for if, on some kinds, it is nipped off too soon or too short, the terminal eye breaks and goes on growing as before. Here is where the amateur is in error, for he imagines that all should be pinched off alike, and, to his great disappointment, often finds his labors of no effect. The information that is wanted to prevent this it is almost impossible to convey in an article; much may be learned, but constant practice and observation alone will ensure entire suc-

cess. So far, however, as we can guide the cultivator we shall endeavor to do so.

Supposing that there are three terminal shoots, as first stated; if the tree is moderately vigorous the first step is to nip off (or cut, if too hard to pinch with the thumb and finger) the two side shoots to two eyes, unless one or both are wanted to fill some vacancy in order to make a symmetrical head; at the same time the leading shoot may be allowed to go on growing for a week or two longer. In the course of a few days, if the eyes on the old wood are examined they will be found greatly swollen, and many of them ready to break; if from any cause this is not observed, then the terminal shoots should be nipped off,—not to two eyes,—but merely the tip end, to check the growth; this will be found, in most cases, to effect the object; the eyes below will break and short spurs will be found.

After a while the side shoots, as well as the main one, will break again, and, if the spurs are well filled, they may be allowed to grow some length; for, if stopped too quick, it will sometimes have a tendency to make the spurs,—which would under most circumstances, form flower buds,—break again, and make merely a second growth. The eye must be kept upon the old wood, and, if the spurs do not fill up well, continue to check the growth of every branch not wanted; and on the other hand, if the spurs show signs of pushing, at once discontinue pinching.

Thus every branch should be gone carefully over. There is no set time for performing the operation; it should be done at any and all times, whenever the state of growth requires it; and this is affected by many causes. Generally, however, from July 1 to August 1, is the most important period. We have pruned some of the strongest growers and refractory sorts as early as June 5th, but they were upon the pear and grew more rapidly than upon the quince. Trees upon the quince do not require so much pruning as those upon the pear.

The main objects are, to keep the center of the trees open to the free circulation of air, for without this the leaves will not keep up their elaborative process, by which the fruit buds only can be formed; to let the terminal shoots of all branches grow so as to form a perfectly symmetrical head, only pinching off the tips as they require it, and cutting back all which are not wanted, and to nip off or cut in all side shoots to two eyes. These operations duly attended to, with good judgment, cannot fail to accomplish that desired purpose,—the formation of an abundant supply of fruit buds.

Once a week, at least, the amateur should go over his trees, from July 1 to September 1.—*Magazine of Hort.*

Practical hints to Amateurs.

BY AN OLD DIGGER.

If you have a crop in your kitchen garden which looks sickly, water it once or twice

with guano water, (a handful of guano to a pail of water;) stirring the soil with the hoe before applying the water.

This is the season of the year to give shape to your shrubs or plants. A little shortening back now, on overgrown shoots, will make the dormant buds push out new shoots on parts of a shrub or tree which are deficient in foliage, so as to bring it into good shape before the season of growth is past. For small plants, that you wish to make bushy and thick, there is nothing like pinching-off the ends of the leading shoots while they are young. It gives you thick and compact heads of leaves, instead of few and slender shoots.

If you want to propagate everblooming roses by cuttings, your best time is now, just as the young wood begins to harden, after the first flowers are past. A frame, sunk on the north side of a fence or wall, with a sash to cover it, will enable you to raise hundreds of roses with very little attention. Make the soil in the frame six inches deep, of rich mould, mixed with one-half fine sand. In this plant the cuttings, with a single leaf left on the top of each. Water them every evening, leaving the sash off all night, and replacing it early in the morning. In case you want them to plant out in the borders, you may let the cuttings grow in the frame where they strike all summer,—covering the glass with about six inches of straw in the winter, and planting out the young plants early the next spring; but if you want them for pot culture, then, of course, plant the cuttings in pots, instead of the soil of the frame; and in five or six weeks they will have formed new roots, so that you may re-pot them—one in each small pot.

To have raspberries very large and fine, you must make a new plantation every fourth year. The soil should be trenched 20 inches deep, and a quantity of coal, ashes and stable manure turned well underneath. The raspberry likes a cool, deep soil; and a top dressing of guano every spring adds greatly to the size of the fruit.

Look over your cherry trees, and see that none of them suffer from being hide bound. If they look unnaturally small in any part of the trunk, and swollen in other parts, you may be sure this is the case; and if you do not relieve it, by slitting the outer bark with your knife, the tree will soon decline. Old cherry trees are very much improved in health and productiveness by shortening-in the long branches at this season of the year,—thus forcing them to make some thrifty new shoots.

Plum trees like a moist soil. I have found that covering the ground four inches deep with old spent tan-bark, is a good way of preserving the moisture, and keeping the tree in health. I scatter fresh lime thickly over the surface of the tan every year, as soon as the green fruit begins to fall. This kills every curculio that attempts to enter the ground. The tan prevents the weeds from growing, keeps the roots cool, and insures me good crops of plums.

I spread it as far as the roots extend, and it wants renewing, or adding to, once in three or four years.

Don't indulge in the folly of hilling up all the plants you raise in your kitchen garden. If you study nature, you will see that as plants grow older, the roots at the base of the stem always incline to raise out of the earth; from which, it is clear that they prefer not to be wholly buried up in it. Besides, unless it is a plant that dislikes moisture, you lose half the benefit of the summer showers by piling up a hill over the roots to turn off the rain. It is much better to loosen the ground thoroughly, and keep it nearly level.

If you find any of your favorite fruit trees are failing from dryness of the season, or heat of the sun, cover the surface of the ground two or three inches deep with straw. Indeed, nothing benefits any delicate tree so much, in this climate, as keeping the roots in a uniform temperature, by this coat of straw, laid on the surface ground.

There are few trees such gross feeders as the grape-vine. Soap-suds and liquid manure, applied every week, will give an amount of luxuriance and a weight of fruit, on a single vine, that seems almost incredible. I have seen an Isabella grape produce 3,000 fine clusters of well ripened fruit in a single season, by the liberal use of manure and soap-suds from the weekly wash.

If you wish to bring fruit trees into bearing at an early age, pinch off the ends of the shoots now, and again at the end of six weeks. This accumulates the sap, and the surplus becomes fruit buds for the next season.

The secret of neatness and economy in summer culture of a garden, is to stir the ground often. It is a trifling task to destroy an acre of weeds, if you take them half an inch high; but a very laborious undertaking to get them subdued, if they once are allowed to make strong roots, and leaves of full size.—*Horticulturist.*

To make healthy foliage.—Sometimes the leaves of plants, both in pots and in the ground, lose their natural green color.—Very often, we can see at a glance, that it is owing to unsuitable soil, bad drainage or the like; but occasionally, it is very difficult to account for it.

Now in many cases, especially when it arises from the want of suitable food, syringing or sprinkling the foliage with a solution of carbonate of ammonia (the sal-ammoniac of druggists) restores the natural healthy condition of the foliage, greatly promotes growth, and gives new life and vigor to the plant.

Take two ounces of sal-ammoniac and dissolve it in a gallon and a-half of water. Sprinkle or shower this over the foliage two or three times—twice in a week if the plant is only slightly affected. Two or three applications are generally sufficient.—*Horticulturist.*

MICHIGAN FARMER.

WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR.
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If our subscribers put us to the inconvenience and expense of sending an agent to collect our dues, they must not expect us to give them the paper for the same we would, if they paid us according to our terms, without subjecting us to any such trouble and expense, for such an expectation would be as unreasonable as the thing itself would be unjust.

Notes by the Way--No. XXIV.

BY THE EDITOR.

Rambles about Town.

Detroit, August 8, 1249.

In our perambulations about the city we have picked up some things, from which our agricultural friends may glean a profitable lesson or two.

Under-draining.—We had an edifying conversation on draining with E. A. Brush, Esq., who, tho' more engrossed in business than almost any other man in the city, yet finds time to investigate the most abstruse subjects, and really understands the principles of good husbandry, far better than the great mass of those who have made the cultivation of the soil the business of their lives. Mr. B., pointed to a spot only a few rods distant, which had been a perfect quag-mire, but which, by under-draining, had been rendered perfectly dry and solid; and he said he did not doubt that by thoroughly under-draining our principal streets, the necessity of paving would be in a great measure superceded, for if properly under-drained, in one hour's time after a rain, they would be dry and solid.

He spoke of the mistaken notions and prejudices prevailing among the mass of farmers upon the subject. They had no conception of the advantages to be derived by the thorough draining of their lands; and as to under-draining, they supposed the expense to be so great as to place it altogether out of the question. But the truth was, he said, that covered drains were actually cheaper than open ones, for every time the latter were exposed to the action of frost, their banks would cave, and it would cost far more to keep them cleared out, than would have been sufficient to put in under-drains in the first instance—and such is undoubtedly the fact, as any one who will look at the subject a moment will readily see. An under-drain would last at least fifteen years, and we think, much longer, without repairs, while an open

one, to answer any useful purpose, must be repaired every year.

The materials used for under-draining, are various, as tile, plank, stone, faggots and rails. Mr. B., has been in the habit of using the two latter, faggots and rails.—The faggots are bound in bundles, and laid in the bottom of the ditch, and then covered with straw, when the earth is filled in upon them. The rails being thrown in, are also covered with straw, and the earth filled in in like manner.

And there is another very great advantage of under over open drains, or rather a two fold advantage, viz., the saving for cultivation of the ground occupied by open drains, which is by no means an inconsiderable item, and then again, the remedy it affords for the very great inconvenience of open drains, being eternally in the way as they are, and in fact a perfect nuisance upon any farm, second only to the evil which they are designed to remove. With covered drains, on the other hand, you have the use of all your land, and can pass over it, or drive your team over it, in any direction, by night or by day, without any danger of being ditched.

The very great advantages of under over open draining then, as a mere matter of economy, must be obvious to every reflecting person. Say not that rails and faggots would not furnish a sufficient channel for the water, for they have been abundantly tried, and found to answer a good purpose.

Among the advantages of thorough draining, there is one of a more general character, which was not enumerated in our last, and which was mentioned by Mr. B., viz., that removing stagnant water from the soil, which, if suffered to remain, would putrify and send up noxious vapors, contributes not a little to the health of a country.

In giving the philosophy of draining in our last, we ascribed its beneficial effects to the free admission into the soil, of rain water, air and heat. We have since seen a statement by Prof. Emmons, that in land saturated with water, the temperature in a hot day, scarcely rises above 50° Fahrenheit, while the surrounding dry places are at 70° to 80°, and sometimes where the soil is dark, as high as 120°. The reason why the better grasses and cereals will not flourish in such soils, is mainly on account of their low temperature.

Mr. B., mentioned an instance of his economy in draining, which is certainly

worthy of being known. In building a drain for conducting off any accumulation of water into the common sewer, after laying down the box or tunnel, he throws in upon it faggots, rails or billets of wood, and covering them with straw, fills up with earth, and thus he has a surface drain without any additional expense, by which the surface water is at once carried off.

Chopped Hay.—Mr. Brush is in the habit of chopping his hay for his horses, with a machine. He thinks there is a saving in it of twenty per cent, there being none wasted under the horses' feet.

A PLEA FOR THE COW, &c., &c.

Davis the Milk-man on Cows—short horns, &c.—In our rambles about the city, we had the good luck to fall in with Davis, the man who keeps better cows, and has poured out more quarts of milk to the good people of Detroit than any other man in it. And he knows something about cows too. He says that you farmers in the country hardly know the meaning of a good cow. He brings against you the grave charge of "scrimping" your cows, and well nigh starving them in the months of February, March and April, so that there is nothing left of them but a "rack of bones," and then they are good for nothing for the whole season. For a while, after being turned to grass, they are reduced to mere shadows by the scours, and by the time they begin to recover from this back-set, the flies are ready to tackle them, and thus the poor creatures are kept down the whole summer through. That, he says, is bad economy, and it is too. Verily, this is a great evil under the sun, and if we knew what to say or do to correct it, most gladly would we set ourselves to the task. If scolding would do any good, for humanity's sake, or the poor cows' sakes, we would scold until you cried "enuff!" And now, in the name of these poor, mute, suffering, meek, uncomplaining, unoffending creatures, we would ask what you mean by such treatment? Do they not reward you four-fold for all you do for them? If you have no conscience then, no sense of justice, no humanity, nor cow-manity, where is your selfishness? Where is your love of money, as well as of milk, butter and cheese? Surely it must be stone blind.

We heartily wish, that these poor creatures were gifted with the power of utterance, and could speak in their own behalf, that they would get up a sort of public sentiment among themselves, have a great cow convention, discuss their wrongs, pea-

cably petition for a redress of grievances, and if denied, turn their horns against their oppressors. That would be right, and the whole world might be invoked as a witness of the justice of their cause, and the cowardly bipeds, who have grown so insolent in the exercise of their long abused authority, would turn pale with affright, and be glad enough to come to terms.

But we must restrain our indignant pen.

The best breed for Milk.—Mr. D., thinks that a mixture of the Durham, Devonshire and common breeds, make better milk cows than either one of them without mixture. The pure Durham he thinks the least valuable of them all for milk, as they go dry a long time, and even very early in the season there begins to be a falling off in their milk, and besides, it is of inferior quality.

The best breed for beef.—Mr. D. thinks the Durham incomparably the best breed for beef. He says that you may select two beef cattle, apparently of the same size and fatness, the one a Durham, and the other of any other breed, and the Durham, upon being killed and dressed, will weigh a third the most. The butchers, he remarked, understand this matter, well and when they go into the country after beef, they always make a pitch for the Durham, and get them if they can—and the farmers, he added, ought to be made to understand it too, and so they had, if such be the fact. The Durham, he remarked, are so completely filled up in every place, so round bodied, and so deep and square, before and behind, that persons accustomed to judge only of the weight of cattle of other breeds, would be greatly deceived as to their real weight. And certainly this is a consideration of very great moment, in estimating the value of this breed of stock.

He mentioned another advantage of the Durham over every other breed, for fattening or any other purpose, viz., that they can be kept fat on about one half the feed required to keep cattle of other breeds in the same order. He said his part blood Durham cows, were kept in order with far less feed than those which had no mixture of Durham. But whether this advantage is confined to cows giving milk, or extends to that breed of stock generally, he did not say.

Mr. D., remarked, that the quantity of milk given by cows, was generally greatly overrated. A pail which would hold about eight quarts, passed current for a twelve quart pail, and it was in this way, that the quantity of milk cows gave, was generally

estimated. A cow which would average from ten to fifteen quarts a day the season through, he said, should be regarded as a first rate cow.

The way to prevent smut.—Meeting a gentleman in the street, we had quite a little chat about smut. He told of a farmer in the state of New York, who was never troubled with smut, and the way he took to prevent it, was this: the grain intended for seed is allowed to stand in the field until dead ripe, and when cut, all the moisture is thoroughly dried out; it is then taken to the barn and laid upon a scaffold only a foot or two deep, so that it gathers no moisture previous to being threshed, and being sown in that dry state, and in a dry time, or at a time when the ground is in good condition, and the weather not rainy, it is never transmuted into smut. He remarked further, that farmers generally thresh their seed wheat from the top of the stack, where it has been exposed to the full effect of the steam which ascends from the body of the stack below. It was in this way, he supposed, that smut was produced. It is a common remark among farmers, that wheat put into the ground in a rainy time, will be likely to be smutty, and putting it in at such times, is avoided by many on that account—and this seems to be in harmony with the above prescription.

Drilling in wheat.—Observing quite a number of Palmer's small grain drills at Sprague & Co's., we paused a moment to look at them, and while we were thus occupied, Mr. S., remarked, that Mr. Palmer, the inventor, was so thoroughly satisfied of their very great advantages, that he was in the habit of disposing of them, and agreeing to take the excess of wheat on forty acres put in with this machine, over the ordinary yield of wheat upon the same ground in the ordinary way, and he said Mr. P., generally realized some forty or fifty bushels of wheat over the cash price for the machines. He remarked further, that he stood ready to dispose of the machines to responsible men upon the same conditions.

Certainly there can be no better evidence that the alledged advantages of this machine are something more than imaginary. But the advantage of so greatly an increased yield, signal as it is, is by no means the only one appertaining to its use. From twelve to fifteen acres of wheat can be put in with it in a day, by the help of one man alone, and that is as much as man can sow by hand, in a day, to say nothing about the

dragging and cross dragging, which would take a man and team some three or four days longer. And there is a great saving of seed, as every seed is covered, and none is left for the birds to pick up. It has been said too, and with good reason, that wheat put in by this machine, is far less liable to winter-kill than wheat sown broad-cast, on account of its being set so much deeper in the ground. And there is another advantage still, which will doubtless commend it to the favorable consideration of those whose crops have been cut off with the rust, and all who have any fear of such a calamity in future, for drilled wheat is said to be secure from the effects of rust, the space between the rows affording room for the free circulation of air, which is said to be all that is necessary to prevent the calamity. We hope this machine will be extensively introduced among us.

Quickening vegetable germination and growth.—Strolling away into the upper part of the city, near Elmwood Cemetery who should we meet with, but our friend Judge Chipman, busily employed in his garden, where he seemed to be quite at home, and quite happy? He is quite an amateur in both horticulture and agriculture, and takes great interest in whatever pertains to their improvement. He has some four or five acres of land, a part of which he devotes to gardening, in which employment he finds a pleasant recreation in his advancing years. He has among other things some fine strawberry beds, from which were gathered, the present season, some twenty bushels, and he is designing to extend his beds over a much larger surface.

But what we designed more particularly to speak of, is a method he has hit upon to quicken vegetable germination and growth. After depositing the seed in the ground, he waters the hill if the soil be dry, from a common watering pot, and then covers it over with saw dust, about an inch thick. The saw dust prevents the escape of both moisture and heat, and thus hastens germination, and promotes subsequent growth, to a wonderful extent. Cucumbers he said would come up in five days and grow astonishingly, and he has rows of corn planted two weeks later than other rows by their side, which, he remarked are now fully equal to them. If the ground has been moistened with a fresh rain, there is no necessity for the watering. And certainly, this is a discovery of real practical utility to gardeners.

Notes by the way—No. XXVI.

BY THE EDITOR.

DETROIT, August 13, 1849.

Rambles about Town.

No man in Detroit keeps better horses or can get up a better team for a pleasure ride, or any other sort of a ride, than Alderman Howe, of livery stable notoriety. And he has not been to school all this time and learnt nothing about horses, we tell you.

Breeding horses.—He says, if you want a first rate, real iron sided, well got up, go ahead horse, you must get him from a large blooded English mare, and a small, lower Canada, French horse. A horse of such parentage, he says, is worth having—and in fact, can scarcely be estimated above his value.

The way to renovate a horse.—We have long known, that nothing was so effectual in obviating the effects of founder in a horse as to turn him out to run bare foot through the winter. But he says the same treatment is equally effectual in renovating a stiffened, broken down horse from whatever cause. Take a horse so broken down and used up by long continued hard service, that he seems to be entirely superannuated and worthless, and let him lie out a winter or two, and then feed him up, and put him to service, and he is completely renovated, and is not the same horse he was when he was turned out, his limbs being supple and active, and all his muscles coming into vigorous play.

Feeding upon a journey.—We mentioned to him, the fact, that at the south it was not customary to feed a horse at all while travelling, in the course of the day, an hour's rest being allowed at noon without feed, and that horses there were generally in high condition. He said that was the best way; the horse being fed all that he would eat at night, he would perform his labor through the day with less fatigue than if he were stuffed on the road. And besides, he would be put through his days' travel in far less time than he could be with frequent interruptions to feed, and then he could be immediately fed.

Corn for horses.—He said there was an impression, that corn was not as natural and healthful feed for horses, as oats, or some other grain, that it was heating, caused disease, &c., &c. People, he said, would dribble out their corn to their horses in small quantities for fear of hurting them, but this was the very way to hurt them,

and the only danger in feeding corn was in not feeding enough. Give a horse all he would eat from day to day, and it would not hurt him any more than oats would. We observed to him that his doctrine was fully confirmed by the universal practice at the South, of feeding their horses all the corn they would eat.

About Potatoes.—Mr. H. knows something about potatoes too. He sends a message to the farmers, that if they would have good crops of potatoes, and keep them from running out, they must select their large ones for seed. He told of a man in Petersham, Massachusetts, (where we have ourselves spent some pleasant days) who was always in the habit of cutting his seed potatoes into small pieces, as he had been taught from his childhood up, and who, with great difficulty, was persuaded to plant four rows of large potatoes uncut, right through the middle of his field, the four rows being all he dared to plant, for fear they would not come to any thing. Well, by-and-by, the potatoes pushed their way up through the surface, and went on growing, but although, they took an even start, it was not long before the four rows were far in advance of all the rest of the field and attracted the notice of every passer-by, and they yielded as much better as they looked, being larger and more compact in the hill than those from cut seed. The man never cut his seed potatoes afterwards.

He mentioned an instance in which an excellent variety, which had been run out both as to size and quality, was renovated in the same manner. By selecting the large ones, from year to year, for seed, in three years, they produced a bushel to eight hills, having all their original excellence.

And as to planting, he said, there was a fault with many in putting their potatoes down too deep into the cold earth. The seed should be deposited upon the surface, and the soil drawn over them, and then large, fine potatoes, would be found burrowed together, clear to the top of the hill, whereas, if they were put deep in the ground, they would be smaller, more scattering, and of inferior quality.

Shrunk Wheat for Seed.

Horace Welch Esq., of Pittsfield, Wash-tenaw Co., writes us as follows:

"As this is a season, of general failure with our wheat crop, there seems to be a general enquiry among the farmers with

regard to sowing our shrunk wheat, and its effect on our next crop. If you have knowledge or experience in the matter, you would confer a great favor on the farmers of Michigan, by laying the same before them in your next number."

In reply, we would say, that we have had no experience of our own upon the subject. But in the absence of experience we offer the following reasons for believing that the plumper the kernel, the better it is for seed.

In the first place, it seems to us to be manifest from the fact, that the plant, in the first stages of its growth, is dependant for almost its entire support upon the nutriment contained in the kernel, which is rendered available by decomposition. But in proportion as the kernel is diminished in size, this nutriment, of course, becomes less, and some wheat is so shrunk, as to retain but the mere dregs of it. The nutriment thus furnished to the young plants, consists mainly in the phosphates of lime and magnesia.

In the next place, it is a recorded and well attested fact, that the quality of different kinds of wheat, has been greatly improved, and new varieties originated, by selecting the plumpest and best kernels, which shows most clearly, that much depends upon the plumpness of the seed.

In addition to these considerations, it may be mentioned as a confirmatory fact that it is a general sentiment with our best farmers, that it is important to sow plump wheat. And even where the crop has been plump and good, some of the best farmers in the world, have been in the habit of throwing their wheat at a distance upon the floor and taking the portion which reached the farthest for seed, as that would of course, be the plumpest and heaviest portion.

We hope, however, that some of our friends will satisfy themselves upon this subject by experiment, and send us the result. In the mean time, we advise them all to sow plump wheat, if possible—not that shrunk wheat will produce shrunk wheat—but that it may well be supposed to detract materially from the healthful and vigorous growth of the crop.

We invite attention to the notice in another column, of the sale of fine stock, sheep and cattle, by the Bingham of Vermont, to take place upon the show ground of our state fair in September. A rare opportunity will thus be afforded our

farmers, to possess themselves of animals of the best blood which this country affords, and at the same time a great additional attraction will be secured to our fair.

THE WHEAT MARKET.—The wheat market opens well, the prices being so far satisfactory to farmers, that we understand, that a goodly proportion of the crop—much more than usual—will be got into market before seeding, and we doubt not there will be wisdom in so doing. The crop is represented as abundant both in this country and in Europe, except in the localities heretofore specified. The price of wheat at the present, does not vary much from 90 cts. per bushel in Detroit. In Adrain, it is from 85 to 90; at Michigan city, 80; at Jackson, 75 to 80; at Ypsilanti, 80; Pontiac, 80.

We intended, ere this, to have commended the suggestion of D. P., in regard to a "Farmers' Exchange" to the attention of our readers, and we are glad to find that attention is being turned to the subject, not only from the following communication from Macomb Co., but from remarks which have been dropped in our hearing in different counties.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Farmers' Exchange.

MR. ISHAM: I noticed an article in the Farmer, a few numbers back, on the subject of a Farmers' Exchange. The title is rather a singular one at first sight, but I think no one can read the article without approving it. For my part, I should be most happy to see one in the county seat of Macomb, and would be the first man to assist in it. The advantages to be derived from such an arrangement are very many, and too clearly set forth by D. P., to make it profitable for me to go over the ground again, and as the titles of Empire House, Rising Sun, &c., &c., and such like have become so flat for the name of a hotel, we might adopt that of the "Farmers' Exchange" with much advantage.

There is a public house now fitting up in this village, which promises, when finished, to afford every comfort and accommodation for the stranger, and which might answer very well for a Farmers' Exchange, if the proprietor would be pleased to offer the same for our accommodation. At all events, we should locate the Exchange where we will not be interrupted by horse jockys, oyster eaters and broadcloth men of no business, fortune or principle.

Can we not get up an Exchange?

MOUNT CLEMENS.

Crops in Calhoun County.

Extract of a letter from J. B. Marsh, Esq. dated,

ECKFORD, Aug. 8, 1849

MR. ISHAM: Sir—The wheat crop here is generally shrunk some, the straw generally short and heads poorly filled. What, that has been threshed has not yielded well in proportion to the straw. There is not, probably, over about three-fourths of a tolerable crop.

The late growth of peach twigs, also all of last years' growth of budding, winter-killed. There are but few peaches and more plums than apples. Pear trees suffered severely by the winter. Last spring, black spots appeared on different parts of them, and soon after the trees showed signs of failure, and in the course of the summer have dried up. I have lost two large bearing trees, and others seem to be affected, the inner wood turns black, the bark loosens and the tree fails.

Corn came up badly and was long starting, but now bids fair to be a good crop.—Oats, very short. Hay, pretty good, and feed, first rate. Altogether, prospects fair, if flour should advance, so that millers can pay six shillings pr. bushel for wheat: if it does not, but little will be thrown into market this fall.

J. B. M.

Loss from doing without an Agricultural Paper.

For the Michigan Farmer.

GRAND BLANC, Genesee Co. }

August 6th, 1849. }

MR. ISHAM:—I have become convinced that mankind are, as they have been represented, creatures of habit. But of all the most submissive slaves of habit, a portion of the farmers in this section of our state, are entitled to bear off the palm. I speak of their mode of farming, or rather of their no mode of farming. Now habits, in and of themselves, may not be so bad, but to cast them off and form new ones, "ah, there's the rub." "It is the way our fathers taught us, they reply, and it is the way we have always seen it done." I do not wish to be understood, that the farmers are more negligent here than in many other parts of our state; our farmers are generally intelligent and it is this that creates the mystery. Now, Mr. Editor, this is an age of improvement, and why is it so hard for this class of farmers to catch this spirit of improvement so contagious in the arts and sciences? As I said, it is not because they are incapable of improving upon the old Norman and Saxon modes, that they don't. It must be that they have come to a settled determination to resist every improvement in agri-

culture, simply because it smacks of change.

Now contrast the Farmer with the Mechanic, who lives upon the proceeds of his daily labor. Tell the mechanic of an improvement in his art, exhibit its workings before his eyes, and he sees at once its utility, and is at once constrained to adopt it, because he sees it will facilitate his business. But how is it with our farmers as a general thing? Approach them with a valuable agricultural paper, one that is calculated to enlighten them with regard to the best methods of farming, the Michigan Farmer, for instance, which may justly vie with any Eastern papers as a scientific Journal, and in point of value, is worth them all to our farmers, as it is adapted to our particular climate, soil and circumstances, approach them with such a paper, urge its claims upon them for support, tell them that it will bring to their aid the practical experience of the most successful farmers in the world, as well as the discoveries and theories of the agricultural chemist, and that among its contributors are those of the best talents in the state, and to all this what answer do they make? Why, with a shrug of the shoulders, they will say, what have we to do with book farming—it would not help to raise an acre of potatoes or fat a calf, and with one shake of the head, they cast from them both the deductions of science, and the lessons of experience, and themselves only are the losers.

Now, to illustrate this matter in a pecuniary point of view, I will make a statement of facts, which are within the knowledge of every farmer in this county. There has been a great loss of sheep in this county; every farmer almost has been the loser to some extent, and some even have lost their whole flocks. Did they try to save them? No, for they did not know what to do, that is, the majority of them. Now had they paid one dollar for the Michigan Farmer, they would have had a double satisfaction, first, in having saved their sheep, and secondly in sustaining their own paper. For, in all cases, where sheep were found to be infested with the grub in the head, and the remedy recommended in the Farmer was applied, viz., turning flax seed oil in their noses, a permanent cure was effected. And it is equally certain, that when the application of tar to their noses is made, during warm weather, the grub is prevented from breeding in their heads. But this class of farmers could not see the use of book farming.

The spring crops, such as corn, oats, potatoes, beans, &c., look well. Wheat is somewhat shrunk, owing to the frequent warm showers while it was passing from a milky to a hardened state. Fruit looks better here than in some of the older counties. When I have made further discoveries, you may hear from me again. In the interim, I wish you much prosperity in your endeavors to raise the standard of agriculture to its native dignity. R. V. T.

A SUBSCRIBER.

The Chess Question—Transmutation.

We are holding this question a little in abeyance, for a brief space, waiting further developements, before we proceed with the strong reasons which sustain the doctrine of transmutation, and which are sufficient to place it upon an immoveable basis. Meantime, we will take the opportunity to clear away a little more of the rubbish with which the question has been encumbered by the adversaries of the doctrine.

It is wonderful in what a perfect spell some minds are held by the authority of great names. A man at our elbow a moment ago remarked, that he had lately had a discussion with a very intelligent individual on the subject, and that in reply to all his facts, the latter triumphantly and with great assurance, exclaimed, "it cannot be so, for Judge Buel never believed it." Another similar instance was related to us the other day, with the addition, that to believe such a doctrine, was rank atheism.

As to the charge of Atheism, we trust we made it appear pretty evident in our reply to Mr. Gibbons, to whom it more properly belongs. And what if Judge Buel did not believe it? What if the great mass of our agricultural writers have not believed it? What of all that? Has there ever been a scientific writer since the world began, who did not make great mistakes in regard to some things? And how common a thing is it for error to be handed down from one generation of scientific men to another, as indisputable truth. When Gallileo, first broached what is called the Copernican system, and proved, that the sun, instead of revolving around the earth, is itself the great centre, around which the earth in common with the other planets, revolves, what a flare-up there was among all the real scientific men of his age, men of "careful observation," and who had grown gray in the service? Do not go away now, and say that we compare ourselves to Gallileo—no such thing—that is merely an illustration. And how easy a thing it would be for us to marshal into service innumerable illustrations of the same kind. But let that suffice as a specimen. The truth is, that these "really scientific writers" on agriculture, deserve a great deal of credit for what they have done; but while we honor their memories, and profit by the light which they have shed around us, let us take heed that we be not lead astray by the errors which are almost necessarily incidental to their noble achievements.

Our former friend Gibbons committed a joke in his last communication which is quite too good to be lost, and which will come in here with tolerable grace. One of his quotations from "the really scientific writers," of the age, to show how *unscientific* we were in entertaining a belief in such a doctrine, was from a certain Eastern standard agricultural paper, of long standing. It will be remembered by our readers, that we published, in our last volume, a series of editorial articles on agricultural chemistry, in which we entered somewhat minutely into the mysteries of the science. Those articles were copied into the Journal above alluded to as of standard authority—and now, the cream of the joke is, that friend G. should quote the opinions of that same Journal on the chess question, (expressed years and years ago) to prove that we are not scientific. Do not go away again and say, that we are bragging of our science—no such thing—the joke is all we are after. It is the same thing to us, whether you call us a man of science, or a fool.

One word more about the evidence required by these hundred dollar premium folks. We have already shown, how ridiculous they make themselves by requiring the testimony of their own eyes. But we wish to give another touch here. Suppose, that all they demand were granted them—suppose that the editor of an agricultural Journal, who had offered such a premium, should be presented with a head partly filled with wheat kernels, and partly with chess kernels, and he should express himself satisfied, and pay over the money—how is that going to settle the matter? How is he going to satisfy his fifteen or twenty thousand subscribers, and all the rest of the world? Have not they as good a right as he had, to say, "show us the thing itself, and it will be a settler to our views, and we will give a premium for a knot hole to creep into, but as it is, our opinions are so fast hold of us that fire cannot burn them out of us?" Surely they have. And who does not see the absolute ridiculousness of such a way of disposing of the matter, and the absolute necessity of some definite rule of evidence, of universal application?

The Scripture Argument.—The adversaries of the doctrine of transmutation seem to lay claim to about all the piety there is, and not only so, but stigmatize its advocates as reprobates of no common dye, and especially is this the case, whenever

they find themselves most essentially cornered. In such an emergency, it is exceedingly grateful to their feelings to have such a sanctuary to retire to. We certainly would not rob them of the consolations of religion, but we cannot consent to their enjoying them *at the expense of truth*. We have already, as we think, pretty effectually dislodged them from this refuge, so far as natural religion is concerned. We now introduce the following extract from an editorial article in the Michigan Christian Herald, to show that they have quite as slender a claim to the consolations of revealed religion. We introduce it, 1st, because it disposes of the matter just as we should have disposed of it, and 2nd, because, it will have, and is entitled to, more weight, as coming from a religious paper of high standing.

"But God giveth it a body as it hath pleased him, and to every seed his own body." "That the grain which germinates is reproduced in its kind is, it is true, in accordance with general law. Rye does not produce wheat, nor oats barley; we do not gather grapes from thorns, nor figs from thistles; that's certain.—But if one species of grain may not be transmuted into another, it does not follow that it may not degenerate, in some instances, into a sort of vegetable abortion. We have seen smut on a stalk of wheat or corn, where this general law would lead us to expect kernels of wheat or corn. But it never occurred to us that this falsified Scripture. We have seen on heads of rye, a kernel differing totally in size, color, and qualities from the rye itself, but it never occurred to us that this was sufficient to set aside the general law to which we have referred. Under the wise Creator's law, a stalk of wheat springs from the kernel of wheat; but if, under certain conditions, a stalk of wheat, not changes into another species of *grain*, but sometimes degenerates into a useless and depraved product, called *chess*, we see nothing in this very different from other phenomena around us, and nothing conflicting with Scripture or established law. Premising that there is nothing in this theory which *contradicts* Scripture, we submit that the decision is legitimately one for scientific observation and experiment. Scripture does not deal in the exactitudes of science, and we should no sooner look to it for the means of deciding this question, than for information as to which is the correct theory of the solar system."

Letter from a Boy.

The following appears, to be from the author of the communication, which called forth the valuable information respecting the destruction of sorrel, which has been published in the Farmer. Boy as he is, we have a great many grown up people here in Michigan, who might take lessons from him on farming with great advantage to themselves.

More about Sorrel.

For the Michigan Farmer.

MR. ISHAM, Sir:—Having a few leisure moments, I improve the opportunity to write a few lines. I offer you my thanks for the kind notice you took of my letter. It was quite an undertaking for a mere boy that had always followed the plow, to be sure; but I had quite a siege killing sorrel last year, and as I had got to "tackle" another piece, and "two heads are better than one," I thought I would ask you. I would also send my compliments to those gentlemen, your correspondents, for their kind attentions, though the one from Climax was rather spiey in its nature, I thought, yet he did his duty no doubt, and I think his way of farming very good; but it does not exactly touch my case, because, if I am told to summer fallow, I must do it, though he was not aware of my minority. And as I never expect to trouble you again I will give a little of my experience, if you think it will be acceptable; though I meant by no means to answer my own inquiries when I addressed you before, because I did not then know the result of my labor. In the fall of 1847 I was told to plow a piece for oats, which had considerable sorrel upon it. In the spring it was designed for wheat; so when the sorrel was in bloom I plowed it about 3 inches deep and then dragged it out and again after harvest the same, and now there is scarcely any to be seen, but there may be some objections to plowing shallow on our clay grounds, as it leaves the land hard to plow deep before seeding. I hope that clover will do away so much plowing, and sorrel with it, by and by.

By the way, will some one tell us about manuring with the large kind of clover on clay lands, that got very hard early in the spring.

Now if you think proper, I will say a word about taking the "Farmer." Farmers, I appeal to your own sound judgement, would it not be for your especial interest to become its patrons, and thus encourage the man who is striving to cheer your hours of drudgery with a hope of success? Are not the receipts, and directions for the cure of horses, oxen and sheep, of vast import-

ance to every farmer? Certainly. You say you can't afford it. If some, at least would save what is spent for the "filthy weed" or "something to drink" the effects of which, it does not become me to speak, this difficulty would be obviated, besides it may influence your children from the deleterious practice of reading novels and fabulous stories of the day, into which they may have fallen.

EXQUIRER.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

A Mother.—There is something in sickness that breaks down the pride of manhood; that softens the heart and brings it back to the feelings of infancy. Who that has suffered, even in advanced life, in sickness and despondency—who that has pined on a weary bed, in the neglect and loneliness of a foreign land—but has thought of a mother "that looked on his childhood," that soothed down his pillow and administered to his helplessness? O! there is an endearing tenderness in the love of a mother to her son, that transcends all other affections of the heart. It is neither to be chilled by selfishness, nor daunted by danger, nor weakened by worthlessness, nor stifled by ingratitude. She will sacrifice every comfort to his convenience; she will surrender every pleasure to his enjoyment; she will glory in his fame, and exult in his prosperity; and if adversity overtake him, he will be dearer to her by misfortune, and if disgrace settle upon his name she will love and cherish him; and if all the world casts him off, she will be all the world to him.

What it is to be Polite.—Politeness is a trait which every one admires, and which confers upon its possessor a charm that does much to pave the way of life with success. But it is very much misunderstood. Politeness does not consist in wearing a silk glove, and in gracefully lifting your hat when you meet an acquaintance—it does not consist in artificial smiles and flattering speech, but in sincere and honest desires to promote the happiness of those around you; in the readiness to sacrifice your own ease and comfort to add to the enjoyment of others. The man who lays aside all selfishness in regard to the happiness of others, who is ever ready to confer favors, who speaks in the language of kindness and conciliation, and who studies to manifest those little attentions which gratify the heart, is a polite man, though he may wear a homespun coat, and make a very ungraceful bow. And many a fashionable, who dresses genteelly, and enters the most crowded apartments with assurance and ease, is a perfect compound of rudeness and civility. He who has a heart flowing with kindness and good will towards his fellow men, and who is guided in the exercise of these feelings by good common sense, is the truly polite man—and he alone.

Weddings.—A learned writer says, in speaking of weddings, that "none but a parent feels upon occasions like this, while the bride, gazing with filial and grateful spirit upon the faces of those under whose paternal kindness she has been fostered, still trembles at the magnitude and irrevocability of the step she has taken, and which must give a color to the whole of her future existence. Then turning her eyes upon her new made husband, with a glance which seemed to say, 'and now I must look for husband, parent, all in you,' the reciprocal glances re-assure her; she drinks in confidence and reliance as her eyes bend beneath his—a thousand new feelings agitate her bosom—the anticipation gets the better of recollection. The future for a moment banishes the past, and she feels secured on the new throne she has erected for herself in the heart of the man to whom she has confided her happiness—her all."

A Gem.—The sunlight that follows a shipwreck is not less beautiful, though it shines upon the remnants of a broken bark; what is saved is so much more precious than that which has been lost. The domestic circle is always too small to allow of rupture; it is always too precious to make excusable any neglect to prevent or heal disturbance. There are enough to minister by hints and reproaches to domestic unkindness; and unfortunately the best, under such circumstances, are much too prone to mistake, and thus misrepresent motives; and trifles, with no direct object, are magnified into mountains of unintentional offences. It is the same in social life.—Let us guard against it. Delicate relations are like the polish of costly cutlery, dampness corrodes, and the rust though immediately removed, leaves a spot.

The Sweets of Home.—He who has no home, has not the sweetest pleasure of life he feels not the fond endearments that cluster around that hallowed spot to fill the void of his aching heart, and while away his leisure moments with the sweetest of life's joy. Is misfortune your lot, and do friends turn from your path, at home you will meet a friendly welcome from hearts beating true to your own. The chosen partner of your toil has for you a smile of approbation when others frown, a word of hope when others have deserted, a hand of help when others refuse, and a heart to feel your sorrows as her own. Perhaps a smiling cherub with prattling glee and joyous laugh, will drive all sorrow from your care-worn brow, and inclose it in the wreaths of domestic bliss.

No matter how humble that home may be, how destitute its stores, or how poorly its inmates are clad, if true hearts dwell there, it is yet a home—a cheerful prudent wife, obedient and affectionate children, will give their possessors more real joy, than bags of gold, and windy honors.

YOUNG MEN'S DEPARTMENT.

To Young Men.—There is no moral object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as a star in the heavens; clouds may be before him, but we know that his light is behind them, and will beam again; the blaze of other's popularity may outshine him, but we know that though not seen, he illuminates his own true sphere. He resists temptation not without a struggle, for that is not a virtue: but he does resist and conquer; he hears the sarcasm of the profligate, and it stings him, for that is the trial of virtue, but heals the wound with his own pure touch. He heeds not the watchword of fashion, it leads to sin; the atheist who says not only in his heart but with his lips—"there is no God!" controls him not; he sees the hand of a creating God and rejoices in it.

Woman is sheltered by fond arms and loving counsel; old age is protected by its experience, and manhood by its strength; but the young man stands amid the temptations of the world like a self balanced tower; happy indeed is he who seeks and gains the prop and shelter of morality.

Onward, then, conscientious youth! raise thy standard and nerve thyself for goodness. If God has given thee intellectual power, awaken in that cause; never let it be said of thee, he helped to swell the tide of sin by pouring his influence into its channels. If thou art feeble in mental strength, throw not that drop into a polluted current. Awake, arise, young man—assume the beautiful garb of virtue.—It is fearfully easy to sin: it is difficult to be pure and holy. Put on thy strength, then! let truth be the lady of thy love—defend her.

Good Society.—It should be the aim of young men to go into good society. We do not mean the rich, the proud and fashionable, but the society of the wise, the intelligent and the good. Where you find men that know more than you do, and from whose conversation one can gain information, it is always safe to be found. It has broken down many a man, by associating with the low and vulgar—where the ribald song was inculcated—and the indecent story to excite laughter and influence the bad passions. Lord Clarendon has attributed his success and happiness in life, to associating with persons more learned and virtuous than himself. If you wish to be wise and respected—if you desire happiness and not misery, we advise you to associate with the intelligent and the good. Strive for mental excellence and strict integrity, and you never will be found in the sinks of pollution, and on the list of retailers and gamblers. Once habituate yourself to a virtuous course—once secure a love of good society, and no punishment would be greater than by accident to be obliged for half a day to associate with the low and vulgar.

"O give me a home far up in the skies,
Where hope never withers, where love never dies."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Shipwreck.—The large and splendid Steamboat Empire State, sprung a leak and was run ashore near the Manitou Islands in Lake Michigan, on the morning of the 9th instant. She had on board 100 passengers all of whom with the crew were saved. The boat it was feared would be a total loss.

Foreign News.—The advices by the America present the affairs of Hungary in a much more favorable light. Up to the hour of the latest intelligence, the Hungarians were still nobly maintaining their head, sustained by the firmness and enthusiasm of the patriotic Kossuth, and were sending the mercenaries of Austria and Russia howling back to their homes. Jellachich has been completely routed by the Magyars under Bem, who crossed the Bacser with 50,000 men, and compelled the Imperialists to raise the siege of Peterwardein, and to evacuate the country. Jellachich took refuge in Servia. An immense and enthusiastic meeting expressive of sympathy with the Hungarian efforts for freedom, has been held at the London Tavern, at which resolutions were passed, calling upon the British Ministry to recognize the government of Hungary *de facto*.—The resolutions were offered by a Quaker, and passed without a dissenting voice, and with great enthusiasm. Lord Palmerston declared that the Ministry could only interfere by urging the belligerent parties to come to terms.

Bem has entered Szombor amid the acclamations of the people, and is now at the head of 100,000 men, in undisturbed possession of Southern Hungary. The Russian force had retreated to Cronstadt, which city Bem was preparing to attack on the 9th of July. The seat of the Hungarian Government had been removed to Arad on the 14th of July—proving that the Russian force in Transylvania had been got rid of—and confirming the defeat of Jellachich; inasmuch as that place would be between two fires, if the Russian force and Jellachich were both in the field, it seems highly probable that they have been disposed of.

Italy is under the military rule of Oudinot. The Pope is at Gaeta; and it is said that he will soon proceed to Rome, to resume the possession of his spiritual and temporal authority. The Russian Government have agreed to loan the Pope 10,000,000, without interest—to be repaid at the rate of half a million annually. Garibaldi was at Orvieto, (a city of Romagna,) levying tribute, and endeavoring to make head by collecting men to his standard.

Sandusky as it recently was.—We met a gentleman to day who had spent the last four days in Sandusky. He says none but an eye witness can picture the utter wretchedness of that place. So many have died leaving children and dependents unprovided for, so many have fled, leaving houses untenanted, and property uncared for, that it seems truly, a doomed and deserted city. The bakers have fled, there is no bread, the butchers have left, there is

no meat; no milk-men come to town, no body from the country, all is desolation.—Children, whose parents have died, especially the Germans, go crying through the streets, wanting friends, care and food.—This gentleman saw a squad of four little ones yesterday morning, who had been wandering about, he did not know how long and crying for their parents. To add to the horrors of the place, the dogs who have lost their masters, either by death or fright, when night comes set up a howl.—He saw the big pit before it was closed, which contains the thirty dead bodies.—

Clev. Plaine dealer.

Deaths on the Plains.—A letter has been received at Buffalo, announcing the sad intelligence of the deaths of Albert Hayden, Col. John J. Fay, H. O. Hays, and Dr. Gilbert McBeth, of that city. These gentlemen left Buffalo in March, for California, by the land route, and on the 26th of June were at Fort Larnie, where they were attacked by cholera and died. But one letter was received at Buffalo, and that partially burned; the California mail having been on the steamer *Algoma*, lately destroyed by fire at St. Louis. The loss of their companions cast a gloom over the survivors of the party, but on counselling together, they resolved to go on. The *Buffalo Advertiser* says, the deceased "were among our best known and most respectable citizens, and the news of their fate has cast a gloom over the community. The last that was previously heard from them, the party was progressing prosperously and in fine spirits. But the destroyer has overtaken them, and as in crowded cities, they have fallen before it."

PRESBYTERY OF DETROIT.

The semi-annual meeting of the Presbytery of Detroit, will be held at Flint, Tuesday September 4th, and opened with a sermon by the Moderator, at 7 o'clock P. M.

R. R. KELLOGG,
Stated Clerk.

DETROIT, August 13th, 1849.

GREAT SALE OF FINE STOCK.

The Messrs BINGHAM & BROTHERS of Vermont, will offer for sale, at Public Auction on the 3rd day of the Michigan State Fair, to be held in Detroit in September next, some splendid specimens of their pure bred Merino Sheep, from American Merino Ewes, full blood, by imported French Merino Sires. These sheep have been bred so as to produce a heavy fleece of fine, pure wool,—free from gum and all foreign substances, which will not put from wool readily on washing. They are strong, hardy sheep and we believe they are unequalled in the United States for profitable growth and shearing. If there are their superiors, we know not where they are to be found.—We will also show some imported stock, or pure descended imported stock, both of Cattle and Sheep, and thus endeavor to contribute our share to the general interest and usefulness of the show.

We advise those wishing to purchase to wait and examine our stock. We sell no mongrels, grades or worthless stock. We have been at great expense to improve, and we only ask fair, remunerating prices. aug15.

Mathers' Crockery Store Re-Opened.

THE subscribers, having shared largely in the patronage of the Farmers of this state, take pleasure in informing them, that they are on hand again at their old stand on Woodward Avenue, (opposite the churches,) and have opened a large stock of goods peculiarly adapted to the country trade, comprising a general assortment of Crockery, Glass Ware, Lamps, Looking Glasses, Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, &c., &c., which they are enabled by facilities for purchasing, to sell at the very lowest rates.

MATHER & Co.

DETROIT PRICE CURRENT.

Flour, bbl.	\$4 31	Salt, \$1 12 1/2	
Corn, bus.	35	Butter, 10	
Oats, 22	Eggs, doz. 14		
Rye, 34	Hides, lb. 3a6 1/2		
Barley, 56	Wheat, bus. 80		
Hogs, 100 lbs 3 50a	25 Hams, lb. 10		
Apples, bush 1,00	Onions, bu. 50a63		
Potatoes, 62	Cranberries, 1 75		
Hay, ton, 5 00a	60 Buckwheat 100lbs. 1 50		
Wool, lb. 14a28	Indian meal, " 75		
Peas, bu. 1,00	Beef, do 2 00a2 50		
Beans, 1,00	Lard, lb. retail, 7		
Beef, bbl. 6 00a7 00	Honey, 10		
Pork, 10 50a12 50	Apples, dried, 75		
White fish, 6 00a6 50	Peaches, do 2 00		
Trout, 5 50a6 50	Clover seed, bu. 4 50		
Cod fish, lb. 5a5 1/2	Herd's grass do 1 00		
Cheese, a7	Flax, do 75		
Wood, cord 2 a 25	Lime, " bbl 75		

PLASTER—PLASTER—Plaster for sale by the ton or single barrel, at very low prices, by
August 1 **SPRAGUE & CO.,**
30 Woodward Avenue

THRASHING MACHINES—
Harris' Thrashing Machines, Horse Powers and Separators.
Townsend's do do do do—improved.
Merrill's do do do do do do.
These machines are all of improved construction, and will be warranted to give satisfaction. Those wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine for themselves, at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of
August 1 **SPRAGUE & CO.,** 30 Woodward Ave.

Anthony & Emersons Patent Rotary Churns,
The Celebrated Atmospheric Churns,
Kendall's Cylindrical Churns,
Common Dash Churns, &c. &c. for sale low at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by
August 1 **SPRAGUE & CO.,** 30 Woodward Ave.

ROCK SALT.—
This salt is as hard as alum, and is the best known. It comes in large lumps and is the most suitable and economical kind for stock. It may be placed on the ground in the open field, where it will be exposed for years to the weather with but little waste. It is the best kind to put in a sack, manger or trough, to be licked by horses, cattle or sheep, as they may desire. By this means the stock never get excess nor suffer drying from its use. For sale by
August 1 **SPRAGUE & CO.,** 30 Woodward Ave.

REVOLVING HORSE RAKES of the best manufacture and pattern, for sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by
August 1 **SPRAGUE & CO.,** 30 Woodward Avenue.

Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable RAILROAD HORSE POWERS, AND OVERSHOT THRESHERS & SEPARATORS.

F. F. Parker & Brother, DETROIT,
Agents for the State of Michigan.

We do not hesitate to commend these *Horse Powers* to Farmers, Mechanics, and others desiring such machines as being the most convenient, and superior to any others now in use.

The power itself occupies a very little space, and is operated wholly, if desired, by the weight of the horse; the Power being placed at an angle of ten or fifteen degrees only, according to the weight of the horse, which is found sufficient for threshing all grains, sawing wood, &c. It is comparatively light and portable, and can readily be handled by two men, and used on any common threshing floor, thereby securing ease and safety to both man and beast during stormy weather. The moving parts are very simple, as sufficient speed for all purposes is obtained with one shaft, without gearing, thus avoiding a great amount of friction which is unavoidable in most other machines in use. The Thresher is new in many respects, and has several important advantages over most others. By having an overshot cylinder, it admits of a level feeding table, and the person feeding it stands erect, also has control of the horse, and by means of a brake, the power can easily be checked or stopped by him with perfect safety, thereby often avoiding accidents. By his overshot motion, all hard substances are prevented from getting in, avoiding the danger of spikes being broken and thrown out—not an in-

stance being known of such an accident. By this machine the grain is not scattered, but thrown upon the floor within three feet of it, and admits a Separator to be attached sufficiently high from the floor for all the grain to fall through it, while the straw is carried quite over in good condition for binding—the straw not being cut or grain broken. The cylinder is considerably less in diameter than most machines in use, and has only about one third as many spikes, but double the number in the concave, which admits of greater speed with the same power. It is also several inches longer, which gives ample room for feeding it to much better advantage. The Separator has been sold with each Thresher, and is considered indispensable, as it makes a perfect separation of the straw and grain, leaving the latter in the best possible condition for the fanning mill. Three men, with a single Power, can thresh 75 to 100 bushels of wheat or rye, or four men, with a double power, 175 to 225 bushels of wheat or rye, or double that quantity of oats or buckwheat per day; and with fanning mill attached to the Power, and one man to attend it, the grain can be cleaned for market at the same time.

They can be taken apart and packed very compactly, and forwarded to any distance by canal, railroad or wagon. The single Power, with Thresher, Separator, etc., weighs nearly 1100 lbs.; the double Power, with the other apparatus complete, weighs nearly 1700 lbs.

We have a great number of recommendations of these Horse Powers, from persons using them, sufficient to satisfy the minds of those wishing to purchase. They are warranted to do execution according to the foregoing statements.

For sale at our Agricultural Warehouse in this city.

July 6, 1849. **F. F. PARKER & BRO.**



PATENT PREMIUM PUMPS.—The subscribers have just received an assortment of these celebrated pumps for wells and cisterns. For sale at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by
June 1, 1849. **SPRAGUE & CO.,** 30 Woodward Ave.

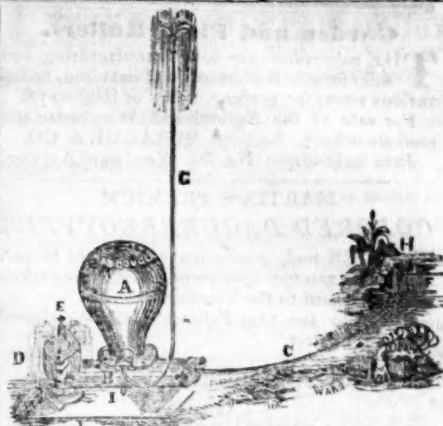
REAL ESTATE AGENCY,
DETROIT AND LANSING, Michigan.

THE undersigned have unequalled facilities for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, the payment of Taxes, reclaiming Lands sold for Taxes, the purchase of Lands at Tax Sales, the examination of Titles, the Entry of State or Government Lands, the examination and platting of Lands, leasing city and village property, and collecting Bonds, Mortgages, and other evidences of debt; the purchase and sale of Michigan State Liabilities, &c.

They have careful and trustworthy Agents at the principal places in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, and in each of the organized Counties of this State, and have also township plats of nearly all the towns of the State.
May 15, 1849. **MACY & DRIGGS.**

TUBS, PAILS, AND CHURNS For Sale by
SPRAGUE & CO.,
April 23 Agents for the Manufacturers.
No. 30 Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge street.

MILL, PLATFORM, AND COUNTER
Scales Warranted, any size and pattern, for sale by
SPRAGUE & CO.,
April 22 Agents for the Manufacturer.
No. 30 Woodward Ave., corner Woodbridge street.



WATER RAMS of the most approved construction, for sale low at the agricultural warehouse and seed store by **SPRAGUE & CO.** 30 Woodward Avenue.
June 1, 1849.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.
Horse Power Threshing Machines AND SEPARATORS.

FROM ONE TO SIX HORSE POWER.

THE subscribers are Agents for Michigan for several kinds of the above Machines. The most of the machines which we are prepared to contract for, are well known throughout the State by all our farmers, and are not a new thing that they will be required to try and test before they are satisfied that it is a good one. Our Machines will be sold on the most liberal terms, and references will be given to nearly all the heavy farmers in this State if required, as to their practical utility. We are now prepared to contract any number of Machines, and of various sizes, from one to six horse power.

We are also prepared to sell at low rates **HULLERS AND CLEANERS,** for cleaning all kinds of grain, clover and other seeds, of the most improved kind. In selecting for this market, machines of the above description, we have been very careful, after visiting the various manufactories and examining the various patents, to select none but the very best Machines that are made in the United States. No catch-penny affair, because, it is recommended highly in certificates, will be brought to this market, nor be offered to the Michigan farmers by the subscribers. On the contrary our customers may rely upon our Machines as being the very best that can be found.

For sale at **SPRAGUE & CO.,**
Agricultural Warehouse,
No. 30 Woodward Avenue.
Detroit June 8, 1849

FLAX SEED.
CASH and the highest market price paid for Flax Seed, delivered at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store of **SPRAGUE & CO.,**
June 13, 1849. 30, Woodward Avenue.

STOVES AND AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

THE subscribers offer for sale, on reasonable terms, a general assortment of Stoves, tin, copper, sheet iron, and hollow wares, of every description. Also an assortment of agricultural implements, including Peekshill, Eagle, Wisconsin, and Michigan plows, cultivators, cradles, scythes, hoes, rakes, shovels, scrapers, forks,—churns (atmosphere,) wash boards, &c. &c.

D. O. & W. PENFIELD.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—
Plows, harrows, hay, straw and manure forks, shovels and spades, hoes, bay and horse rakes, grain and grass scythes, snaths and cradles, road scrapers, corn shellers, hay and straw cutters, corn and cob crushers, sugar mills, pruning and garden tools, churns, well wheels, corn knives, flails, saws, axes, &c. &c. of the best manufactures, just received and for sale wholesale or retail, at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by
SPRAGUE & CO.,
June 1, 1849. 30 Woodward Ave.

GARDEN SEEDS.
A Fresh and general assortment of warranted garden seeds for sale by the package or paper, at the agricultural warehouse and seed store, by
SPRAGUE & CO.,
June 1, 1849. 30 Woodward Ave.

Garden and Field Rollers.

THE subscribers are now manufacturing and offer for sale Rollers made of cast iron, and of various sizes, for gardens, fields or Highways.

For sale at the Agricultural Warehouse and seed store by **SPRAGUE & CO.**
June 8, 1849. No. 30, Woodward Avenue.

MARTIN'S PREMIUM**COLORED DAGUERREOTYPES.**

LADIES and gentlemen are invited to call and examine specimens. Miniatures taken without regard to the weather.

Rooms in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Detroit Agricultural Warehouse

AND

SEED STORE.

SPRAGUE & Co. dealers in Agricultural and Horticultural Implements, Horse Powers, Smut and Threshing Machines, Flower, Field and Garden Seeds, Bulbous Roots of all kinds, Fruit trees and Shrubbery, No. 30, Woodward Avenue, corner Woodbridge-st. Detroit, Mich.

The highest market price paid for grass and clover seed, dried apples, &c. &c. Consignments of pork, lard, butter, and produce generally respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Country dealers supplied at manufacturers' prices. All orders by mail or otherwise faithfully executed. Our assortment will be found on examination, to comprise *every thing* wanted for use by the farmer, the dairyman and the gardener.

Farmers and dealers are cordially invited to call and examine our stock after the 20th of April, when we shall open the establishment. Any thing not comprised in our catalogue, which is called for, will be promptly furnished without any additional expense to the purchaser.

Resolution

Passed unanimously by the "State Agricultural Society" of the State of Michigan:

Resolved, That we are gratified to learn that Messrs. Sprague & Co. are establishing in Detroit, a warehouse for keeping improved agricultural machines and implements, and the choicest variety of seeds for gardens and farms, adapted to the wants of the people of this state, and hope that people living in Michigan will appreciate the benefits of such an establishment within our limits, and give it their patronage.

EPAPHRO. RANSOM, Pres't.

A. W. HOVEY, Secretary.

March 24, 1849. if

Great Northern Route

BETWEEN THE EAST AND THE WEST,

BY WAY OF THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

WILL Commence operation on the opening of navigation, by which passengers will be taken between Chicago and Buffalo, in from 30 to 45 hours, and to New York in from 55 to 70 hours, shortening the time between Chicago and Buffalo to less than one-third that of any other route.

A Steamboat will leave Milwaukee every morning, and Chicago every morning and evening for New Buffalo, (the western terminus of the Railroad,) which with the Cars to Detroit, and Steamboats to Buffalo, will form two daily lines from Chicago to Buffalo, connecting directly with the Cars from Buffalo to Albany, and Steamboats to New York, or Cars to Boston.

Going west, a Steamboat will leave Buffalo every morning and evening, running from the Cars of the Albany and Buffalo Railroad, for Detroit, thence by Railroad to New Buffalo, and by Steamboat from the morning train at New Buffalo to Milwaukee and other ports, and from both trains to Chicago, connecting with the line of large Packets on the Illinois and Michigan Canal to La Salle, thence by the Express line of first class river Steamboats to St. Louis, and by the lower river Steamboats to towns on the Mississippi, and New Orleans. **J. W. BROOKS,**
Sup't Michigan Central Railroad.

Grosse Isle Institute, FOR THE EDUCATION OF BOYS.

REV. M. H. HUNTER, an Alumnus of Yale College, Principal.

This is a Select School in which boys are taught all the usual branches of a liberal education, including the classics, mathematics, &c.

The School year consists of three terms, the first extending from the 1st of September to Christmas; the second from the first of January to the first of April; and the third from the 1st of May to the 1st of August.

TERMS.—For tuition, board, &c., \$150 per year, in advance, as follows: 1st term, \$58; 2d term, \$46; 3d term, 46.

REFERENCES.—Rt. Rev. S. A. M'Coskry, D. D., and Hon. Elon Farnsworth, Ex-Chancellor of Michigan, Detroit.

For fuller information see Circular.

April 1st, 1849.

SEEDS, GARDEN AND FIELD, Warranted fresh, for sale by the pound or paper, by
april 23 **SPRAGUE & CO.,**

No. 30 Woodward Ave., corner Woodbridge street.

New Publishing House,

AND WHOLESALE BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

THE undersigned begs to inform book buyers, book sellers, teachers and dealers in books, stationery, and paper hangings, borders, fireboard views and window paper, that they have this day opened an extensive Book, Stationery and Paper Hanging Establishment, which comprises a general assortment of books in the various departments of literature, and where a full stock of school and classical books, (in general use) Law, Medical and Theological Works, Miscellaneous Books and Paper Hangings, in great varieties, can be had at eastern prices.

Their facilities as publishers enable them to offer books on as reasonable terms as any of the eastern houses. Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Citizens and the public generally are invited to call and examine our stock, as we feel confident inducements are offered to purchasers rarely met.

F. P. MARKHAM, 170, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit.

Michigan Book Store.

C. MORSE & SON, wholesale and retail dealers in BOOKS and STATIONARY, continue business at the old stand, on Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. They respectfully invite Country Merchants and Teachers, to their extensive stock of SCHOOL AND CLASSICAL BOOKS, embracing every kind in use. Their assortment of Miscellaneous Books is very large, and in good bindings, from which a better selection can be made for TOWNSHIP AND FAMILY LIBRARIES, than at any other establishment.

They also keep on hand, all kinds of English and American STATIONARY; fine Foolscap and Letter Paper; Printing Paper, (superior quality;) Printing Ink, Wrapping Paper, &c. &c. Also, Medical and Law Books. **Jan. 15, 1849**

WHOLESALE & RETAIL.

ALEX. M'FARREN, Bookseller and Stationer, 137, Jefferson Avenue, (Smart's Block,) Detroit, keeps constantly for sale a complete assortment of Miscellaneous, School and Classical Books; Letter and Cap paper, plain and ruled; Quills, Ink, Sealing wax, Cutlery, Wrapping paper, Printing paper of all sizes; and Book, News and Cannister Ink of various kinds; Blank books, full and half bound, of every variety of ruling; Memorandum Books, &c. To Merchants, Teachers and others buying in quantities, a large discount made. *Sabbath School and Bible Society Depository.* **Jan. 1.**

HAYING TOOLS.

Scythes	Hand Rakes
Snaths	Horse Rakes
Scythe Stones	2 and 3 tine Forks.

Of the very best qualities, for sale wholesale or retail, at the Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, by **SPRAGUE & CO.,**

No. 30 Woodward Avenue.

All orders from the country promptly attended to. **June 12, 1849.**

Detroit Seed Store.

F. F. Parker and Brother offer for sale a full assortment of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds and Agricultural Implements, Ploughs, Corn Shellers, Seed Plants, Straw Cutters, &c. &c. **F. F. PARKER & BRO.**
June 1 Agents Genesee Seed Store.

ANTHONY & EMERSON'S DOUBLE ACTING ROTARY CHURN.—The undersigned offers this Churn to the inhabitants of this State, confident that it will every way equal the representations made of it, as a useful and labor-saving machine, producing butter from sweet milk in from five to twelve minutes, and from cream in a much shorter time.

Churns can be had at prices from \$2.30 to \$6, capable of churning from 7 to 40 quarts of milk or cream. Also, county rights to manufacture, for sale low.

T. G. STAGG,

At Parker & Brother's, Woodward Avenue, Detroit.

Ready Made Clothing.

THE Subscribers are now prepared to offer at their well known "Emporium," one of the largest and most complete assortments of Ready Made Clothing ever offered in this city. Being manufactured under their own immediate inspection, they can warrant it of the best material, workmanship and style. Their goods having been recently purchased at the unprecedented low prices at which goods are now selling in the New York and Boston markets, they are consequently enabled to offer all descriptions of garments most astonishingly low. Among their stock may be found: Broadcloth Coats; Cloth, Cassimere, Tweed and Blanket Overcoats; Cloth, Cassimere and Tweed Frock, Dress and Sack Coats. All descriptions, qualities, and styles of Cloth, Cassimere, Prince Albert Cord, Tweed and Sattinet Pants, Satin, Velvet, Cassimere, Silk and Cassimere Vests. Goodyear's India Rubber Goods, in all their varieties, together with a large stock of Shirts, Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, and Hosiery, of all descriptions.

Persons in want of any description of Gentlemen's wearing apparel, will find it to their advantage to call before making their purchases, as they are determined to sell both at Wholesale and Retail, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction. Call and satisfy yourselves, at the old store, corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues.

Jan. 1.

HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

THE Very best assortment of DRY GOODS, BONNETS & RIBBONS, Groceries, Paper Hangings and Window Shades may be found at Wholesale or Retail, at

JAMES A. HICKS',

130 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

At prices that will defy competition. A general assortment of housekeeper's articles, consisting in part of Carpets, Feather, Marseilles Quilts, Blankets, &c., always on hand. Tea and Coffee drinkers are particularly invited to examine his 4s Young Hyson and Gunpowder tea, and his Coffee and Sugar, for he feels confident they will pronounce these articles the best in the market for the price.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I am back again from the East, and have up my old Sign, "New York Dye-House," Woodward Avenue, next to W. K. Coyle's store, and opposite the old Depot. I am fully prepared, as heretofore, to

DYE SILK, WOOLLEN AND COTTON.

Morino Shawls cleaned and dyed; Moreen Curtains, white Kid Gloves, Carpets, &c., &c. cleaned. Gentlemen's faded Clothes cleaned and dyed in Eastern style, and Woollen Yarn dyed in any pattern.

Detroit, Jan. 1, 1849.

H. A. YOUNG.

DYING & SCOURING.

The subscriber, having opened a dying establishment North side of Jefferson Avenue, (corner of Jefferson Avenue and Shelby Street,) nearly opposite the Michigan Exchange, is prepared to execute orders of every description in his line of business, and in a style which has never been surpassed in the Western country. Shawls, Scarfs, Merinoes, China crapes, and every species of foreign fabric, dyed and finished in the best style. Moreens and Damask curtains, dyed and watered. Gentlemen's wearing apparel scoured, and the colors renovated or dyed, without making the garments apart. **M. CHAPPELL**

Detroit, Oct. 7, 1848.

TERMS.—The MICHIGAN FARMER is published twice a month, by WARREN ISHAM, at one dollar a year in advance; after three months, \$1.25; after six months, \$1.50; after nine months, \$1.75. No subscription taken for less than one year, nor discontinuance. All all arrearsages are paid To clubs, five copies for four dollars.

Office on King's corner, third story.

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Corner of Jefferson and Woodward Avenues, DETROIT.